#### Mr. Burlingame, the Chinaman, on American Affaire.

At the recent farewell banquet offered by the American residents in Paris to General Dix, after an eloquent speech by the retiring Minister, another eloquent speech was made by Mr. Burlingame, formerly United States Minister to China, but at present Envoy Extraordinary-very extraordinary-from the Central Flowery Kingdom to the United States and the principal States of Europe. The most remarkable characteristic of this speech is the fact that while Mr. Burlingame expatiates upon the marvellous progress of the American people, their memorable struggles for liberty during the Revolution and the late rebellion, and the prospective grandeur of the United States, he says not a single word about China! Manifestly he forgets for the moment that he is no longer a United States Minister, an American citizen and a Bostonian. He forgets that he is a grand Panjandrum himself, with a little round red button on the top of his cap, a Chinese Mandarin with a ruby, an accredited representative of the Brother of the Sun and the Uncle of the Moon; in fine, a Chinaman and not a Yankee. So long as he regularly receives his annual salary of forty thousand dollars in gold, with all expenses paid, he should not be so forgetful. He should seize every occasion to speak, in season and out of season, about the Chinese empire and the four hundred million subjects of the Chinese Emperor. From the day when he first accepted his extraordinary mission and during his faithful and energetic efforts to fulfil it in this country we have cheerfully sustained him. But we must call upon him in the name of the Hoang-ti and of the entire Chinese population not to forget it in Europe. If requisite, in order not to forget his cue, let him wear a cue. Let him pay his official visits to the princes and potentates of the West in official costume, with shaven crown and braided tail, gaudily embroidered satin and loose blue crape overdress. He should not wear again even the Burlingame collar, which, with his portrait, is now on exhibition in the Broadway shop windows, until he shall have fully accomplished his mission, resigned his portfolio, bowed his farewell before "the Dragon's throne," and

### arrived safely home in Massachusetts. Greenbacks Versus National Bank Currency

It is clear that the people of this country,

and particularly those in the West and rural districts, show a marked preference for the greenback currency over that of the national banks. They make a positive distinction between the two in their business transactions, and the time is approaching, evidently, when the legal tender will be at a premium over the bank note. This arises, in a measure, from locking up, according to law, twenty-five per cent of legal tenders as a reserve of the national banks, and partly from the combinations at this money centre to make the legal tender currency scarce, and thereby to profit by such a state of things. But after all the people like the government money—the greenbacks-best. There is not a farmer in the country, when he puts away money in his stocking, that does not take the legal tenders in preference to national bank notes. This is natural, for he knows that the former are based directly on the credit of the government and are as safe as the government itself, while he does not take the trouble or care to inquire how far the government may be re sponsible for the circulation of these private corporations. That is an open question the solution of which may depend upon circumstances; but there is no doubt as to the greenbacks. Thus we begin to see the evil of two kinds of currency, and the prospect is that the degal tenders will be more and more locked up by combinations of speculators and hoarded by individuals, and in this way be made scarcer than ever. This system is complicated and leads to speculations, to fluctuations in the money market, to the benefit of great capitalists, and to the oppression of business men and the poor. We want a uniform currency-the legal tender currency-in which the people will have confidence, and from which the government will derive-instead of private corporations—the profits of a national circulation. It is evident that something will have to be done by Congress to place the currency of the country on a firm and satisfactory basis. The present mixed system was only experimental and has proved a failure. We are just drifting along under it. There is no element of permanency in it. The remedy is a simple one—the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes. We hope Congress, as soon as it assembles, will apply this remedy and give unity and stability to our currency

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.-Richard Mudermes, an engineer, while at work on pier No. 45 North river, yesterday, hoisting, was fatally injured by the ma-chinery and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

POLICEMAN'S NOSE SEVERELY BITTEN .- At 12:30 third precinct, was taking a prisoner to the station house, he was attacked by a gang of roughs in Eighty-fourth stredt, who bit his nose severely. The prisoner as well as the attacking party made good their escape.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Landing of Several Expeditions in Cuba.

Reported Defeat of One of Them by the Spaniards.

More Arbitrary Arrests in the Interior.

REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO.

Arrival of Minister Nelson at Vera Cruz.

#### MINING RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Difficulty Between Egypt and Turkey.

CUBA.

General Quesada Reports Two Victories—Re-turn of General Ferrer to Nuevitas—Cholera Among the Troops—A Committee of Volun-teers Captured—Two Expeditions Landed— General Buceta Murdered by His Troops. HAVANA, June 15, 1869.

we have copies of the Mambi, a Cuban paper published at Guaimaro, containing General Quesada's patriot forces over the Spaniards on the road be-tween Puerto Padre and Las Tunas. They state that the Spanish troops retreated panic-stricken with a loss of 250 killed and wounded. The loss of the Cuhans is twenty-five.

Spanish advices from Nuevitas to the 11th state that General Ferrar, with his command, returned to that port on the 8th, having assisted in escorting a convoy to Las Tunas. A desperate fight took place at Reinosa, where the artillery compelled the patriots to retire, which they did in good order. The attacks upon the convoy were continued until it was near Las Tunas. The troops were not molested on their

On the day of their arrival nineteen cases of cholera occurred among the n of which seven died. A train from Puerto Principe arrived at Nuevitas on the 10th. A hand car in advance was captured, with a committee of volunteers going to Havana to obtain the removal of General Letona.

The Spanish officers and troops are disheartened. They find their work inglorious and their commanders without ability except to make exagger-

ated reports of operations. Advices from Santiago de Cuba to the 8th state that two expeditions have landed, one near Guantanamo and another near Baracoa. The first named is reported to have been annihilated and their war material captured. The fact of the case probably is that a party sent from the expedition to communicate with the patriots has been cut off and that the situation of the main body is precarious, but they have not been captured.

It is again rumored that the soldiers have murder-

More Filibusters Landed—They Succeed in Joining General Jordan Unmolested— Spaniards Getting Frightened—Arrests and Espionage.

HAVANA, June 16, via KEY WEST, June 17, 1869. An expedition of about six hundred fillbusters from the United States are reported to have landed recently at Punto Arenas. They effected the landing without being molested, and immediately marched to the interior, where they joined the forces under

The Spaniards are getting frightened. Arbitrary arrests still continue to be made, and the system of espionage is increasing.

Importance of the Victory at Puerto del Pa dre-Successful Landing of Filibustering Ex-peditions-Spanish Dread of American Filibusters-Cubans Masters of the Situation.

Washington, June 17, 1869.
Intelligence received here by the friends of Cuba represent that the fight at Puerto del Padre was of of the defeat of the Spanish troops was decisive, al-most destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the island. It opens up direct communication with the coast, and enables the forces of the Cuban army to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States. The friends of Cuban independence here are very solicitous to hear from General Jordan's command. It is known that for some days he has been in close proximity to a large Spanish force and a collision was imminent at any time. Generals Cespedes and Quesada are re-ported to be confident that they are masters of the situation and that the independence of Cuba is a certainty. Every expedition which has left the General Quesada's army, and now compose a for government troops. In every collision they are the victors. They waste no ammunition. Every shot is represented as certainly fatal in its effect.

## HAYTI.

Departure of a Filibuster Steamer from Boston-Hayti Her Supposed Destination-Salnave's Minister Outwitted.

BOSTON, June 17, 1869. The steamer Delphine, Captain McKim, arrived at this port on Sunday last from Philadelphia, ostensibly with a cargo of coal on board for this market. The steamer has since been lying at Grand Junction wharf in a very quiet manner, giving no outward sign of anything irregular in the movements aboard, and apparently the public had no cause of suspecting her business here to be other than that of a purely mercantile character. Yesterday, however, d'Affaires, George Raester, who was a guest of the city, which caused him at once to make an effort to detain the steamer, on the ground that she was designed to render aid to the rebels in Havti; but unfortunately for the purpose no United States officials could be found to take action in regard to the matter, owing to their temporary absence from the city. In the meantime the steamer had escaped. She disappeared from her berth some time in the she disappeared from her berth some time in the night and passed the outer marine stations at Highland Light and Cape Cod at ten o'clock this forenoon on her way to sea. She took out clearance papers yesterday for Kingston, Jamaica, at the Custom House, after business hours, and according to her manifest she is laden with provisions. The revenue officers, under direction of Collector Russell, have had some surveillance over her for a day or two past, and nothing occurring to warrant her detention on their part she was furnished with the usual papers when going on a foreign voyage. Her sudden departure so soon after the action of the Haytien Charge d'Affaires would seem to give strength to the supposition that she has on board material for the receis in the island of Hayti, who, at last accounts, were apparently gaming important advantages over Sainave, the ruler of that distracted island. The Delphine is a sidewheel steamer, of about 1,000 tons register, schooner rigged, painted lead color and halfs from Hoston. She had a crew of thirty men. The Delphine is a regular gunboat and was formerly owned by the United States government. She is capable of doing good service in any warlike emcounter. Her owners have taken out a ten per cent war risk at the insurance offices.

#### ENGLAND

Discussions in the Houses of Parliament.

LONDON, June 17—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Beaumont, said when the republic of Mexico was re-established it declined intercourse with the Powers which recognized the empire. The British Minister at the city of Mexico consequently with-drew. Her Majesty's government had no objection to reopen relations, but overtures must come from

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Dr North, explained that Mr. Bright wrote his recent letter to the Birmingham meeting without consult-ing his colleagues, and on his own responsibility. The government had no intention of threatening the House of Lords. Each estate of the kingdom was entitled to the fullest freedom of speech and he would regard with great jealousy any at-tempt to interfere with it, especially if made by a Minister of the Crown. He himself, and his colleague, Mr. Bright, both discouraged any popular action tending to interfere with the inlence of the House of Lords. Whenever overtures had been made to them to attend public meetings they had both steadily declicad.

In the House of Lords to-night there was a crowded attendance, and great interest was mani-

lested in the proceedings.

Lord Cairns, amid cheers from the opposition, put the question whether Mr. Bright's letter had been expected by the other members of the government, and whether in the present crisis it was a proper support and assistance to the governent. He said the government must either endorse or repudiate the letter.

Earl Granville, in reply, admitted the authenticity of the letter, and said the Cabinet had declined to discuss the policy to be pursued if the bill should be rejected. He knew that neither of his colleagues, except Mr. Bright, had any knowledge of the contents of the letter until it was published. He thought the Cabinet was responsible for the individual opinions of its members, and for himself regretted Mr. rity for stating that he had no intention to express respect to their lordships, and that if any pair had been caused to them by his words he expressed infeigned regret.

Political Tranquillity.

London, June 17, 1869.
The political news to-day is unimportant.

Weekly Statement of the Bank of England. LONDON, June 17, 1869.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England is made public to-day. It shows an increase of the amount of bullion in vault of £523,000 sterling since

### FRANCE.

last week.

Tranquillity of Paris-Heavy Sentence on ar Editor-Disturbances and Loss of Life in the Mining Districts. PARIS, June 17, 1869.

The city is entirely tranquil and no fears are now apprehended of further disorder. The manager of Le Rappel, a newspaper recently

started in the interest of the anti-dynasty party, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting contempt of the government. The editor of the paper was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000£, and each printer in the establishment was sentenced to one months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000f.

A very formidable collision occurred yesterday at St. Etienne, among the coal miners on the one hand, and the national troops on the other, whereby several lives were lost. The miners made an attempt to rescue some prisoners held by the military. Firearms were used on both sides, but the rioters were a length dispersed after seven of their number had been killed and many injured. Five of the soldiers were badly wounded. At the last accounts order

Weekly Statement of the Bank of France PARIS, June 17, 1869. The weekly statement of the Bank of France, published to-day, shows that the amount of specie in vault has decreased 8,700,000f. since last week.

## SPAIN.

Republican Protest Against Montpensier-New Constitutional Orders.

Great public meetings have been held by the republicans in Valiadolid and Seville to protest against the presence in Spain of the Duke of Mont-

In the Cortes to-day General Prim declared that respect and obey the new constitution would have their names struck from the rolls of the army.

Senor Sogasta, Minister of the Interior, said now adopted the shouting of republican cries in the streets would be considered a legal offence, and would be prohibited. This declaration produced a Marshal Serrano will take the oaths of office as

Regent of Spain on Friday. Troubles are appre-

## GERMANY.

Reception Festivities at Bremen. BREMEN, June 17, 1869.

King William to-day opened the new naval port at Heppens, at the mouth of the Jahde river. He made a speech, in which he returned thanks to the promoters of the enterprise. He said, "although the late King commenced this work political circumstances subsequently interfered with the establish-ment of a German port here. But Providence had now permitted him to accomplish what his brother began. He would look with cheerful confidence for the development in the future of the young German DAVY."

## ITALY.

Prorogation of Parliament. FLORENCE, June 17, 1869.
Parliament was prorogued to-day by the King.

## TURKEY.

Difficulty Between Turkey and Egypt.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Porte protests against the power assumed by the Pacha of Egypt to issue invitations to crowned heads for the opening of the Suez Canal. Such invi-tations, it is maintained, should only emanate from the Sultan as the suzerain of the Pacha.

## PENNSYL VANIA

Address to the Irish Republicans of Pennaylvania-Opening of a New Route from Philadelphia to Long Branch.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1869. John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has issued another address. He assures the readers that the country will not recede from the position taken by Mr. Sumner. The republican party must stand or fall by his patriotic utterances; the independent Irish voters must see to it that it is their duty to assist in supporting the nonor, the liberties and industries of America; but that they will forever repudiate any party of production that she has on board material for the receis in the island of Hayti, who, at last accounts, were apparently gaming important advantages over Sainave, the ruler of that distracted island. The Delphine is a sidewheel steamer, of about 1,000 tons register, schooner rigged, painted lead color and halls from Boston. She had a crew of thirty men. The Delphine is a regular gunboat and was formerly owned by the United States government. She is capable of doing good service in any warlike encounter, Her owners have taken out a ten per cent war risk at the insurance offices.

\*\*NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.\*\*

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 18:—Nos. 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 33, 34, 2, 50, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42.

that they will forever repudiate any party of pro-English tendencies. The Irish convention at Chicago will declare in favor of the protection of universal suffage and war with England. The new route from Philadelphin to Long Branch, via the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and James-popued to-day by an excursion party of three burns and dantance—eighty-two miles—was made in three bours and a quarter. The party was divided and dined at the Stetson House and Mansion House, and enjoyed themselves visiting the different points of this famous bathing resort. At the Stetson House Governor Parker, of New Jersey, presided, and enjoyed terminiscences of the Branch and the prospects of its becoming more favorably known to the citizens of Philadelphia and Baitimore from the increased facility of reaching it. The party returned to this city by eight o'clock, after a most enjoyable trip. that they will forever repudiate any party of pro-

## MEXICO.

mer to Minister Rosecrans—Minister Nelson Denounced by the Mexican Press—The Revo-lution in Queretaro Gaining Ground—Disturbances in Zacatecas, Sonora and San Luis

The steamer France, from Vera Cruz, ans arrived, d brings dates of the 12th inst. from the city of Mexico. The citizens of the United States in the capital

gave a dinner on the 5th to Minister Rosecrans. A Mexican journal calls Mr. Nelson, the new American Minister, a ferocious man, sent by Presi-dent Grant to create trouble in the country. Mr. Nelson had arrived at Vera Cruz. - The Prefect of Acapulco had been killed by an assassin

assassin.

The revolution in Queretaro continued and appear ed to gain strength. The government despatched 1,500 additional troops to that State for the defense of the legally constituted Governor. The people and State troops support the late Governor, who was decreased.

Another revolution was reported in Zacatecas. General Negrete was organizing a movement at

Toluca.

The State authorities at Sonora had expelled the federal officials and shipped them to Mazatlan. General Orango had pronounced against the national government at San Luis Potosi. General Fernandez Ortega, the candidate of the party in opposition to the Juarez administration, was elected Governor of Puebla.

The New Minister and Claims Comm

Landing of Revolutionists at San Blas. HAVANA, June 17, 1869. Señor Mariscal and Commissioner Gomez leave

Mexico city for Washington in July. General Vega has returned from California and landed at San Blas with arms and munitions of war. He was received with acciamations by the people, and at last accounts had 2,000 men at Santiago. It was expected that he would attack Sinaloa. The reset chief Belanzos had been captured. Limenton had been released.

#### THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival at San Francisco of Minister Pierce-Departure of Military Prisoners Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1869. Henry A. Pierce. Minister Resident at the Sand slands, arrived here to-day from the East (overland), en route to Honolulu.

Horace Douglass Lasceles, of the Royal Navy, died on the 15th of June at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island. The deceased was a brother of Earl Har-

old.

The United States steamer Newbern sailed for Sitka yesteroay, with a large amount of government stores and Company E, Twenty-third United States miantry, to take the place of the Ninth Infantry, Several military prisoners from Fort Alcatraz were also sent to Sitka to serve their terms at hard labor.

#### MARYLAND.

Reinterment of the Remains of Junius Brutus Booth-Verdict Against a Bank. Baltimore, June 17, 1869.

The remains of Junius Brutus Booth, the great tragedian, were removed this morning from the Baltimore cea.etery, where they were buried some years ago, and reinterred in Greenmount Cemetery. The fine monument of Booth has also been removed and will be placed over his grave, It is proposed to and will be placed over his grave, it is proposed to bring the dead children buried in Harlord Cemetery, and with the remains of John Wilkes Booth, place them side by side in Greenmount. The members of the family will be present, and the body of Wilkes Booth will be buried the latter part of next week. In the sunt of Abell & Co. of the Battimore Sun, against the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, to recover \$3,000 in gold, deposited in 1861, the jury rendered a verdict this morning, awarding the plaintiff \$3,000 in gold, with \$300 50 interest, also in gold.

#### INDIANA.

Destruction of the Ben Franklin Printing Office in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17, 1869. The Ben Franklin printing office was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on the building and machinery \$24,000. Insurance \$12,500, in the following companies:—Manhattan, of New York, \$4,000; Ætnn, of Hartford, and Home, of New York, \$2,000 each; and balance in local companies.

## NEW YORK.

Diocesan Convention of Central New York. UTICA. June 17, 1869.

The Diocesan Convention of Central New York is still in session in this city. Yesterday afternoon was occupied in hearing the address of Bishop Huntington and in receiving reports of committees. The standing committee of last year is re-elected, as fol-lows:—Rev. Morgan Hills, Rev. S. H. Coxe, Rev. J. lows:—Rev. Morgan Hills, Rev. S. H. Coxe, Rev. J. M. Clark, D. D.; Rev. John Brainard, and Messrs. Charles Andrews, D. O. Saimon, F. W. Hubbard and W. R. Osborne. The committee on increasing the Episcopate fund to \$60,000, reportee \$14,000 subscribed; \$20,000 was received from the old diocese of Western New York; \$10,000 remains to be raised. The joint Episcopate fund is still in the hands of the diocese of Western New York. The trustees of this diocese will receive \$27,000 when the division is made. Bishop Huntington held a reception at the house of Senator Conkling last evening.

## State Sabbath School Convention.

Dr. Marsh, who died here this morning, was one of the originators and founders of the Albany Medi-cal College and the City Hospital, and to them he gave his pathological museum, the most extensive and valuable in this country. Flags are at half-mast here in token of the sorrow of the city at his death. At the session of the Sabbath School Convention to-day the temperance question, the importance of teaching infants spirituality in Sunday schools and a number of other kindred subjects were discussed. A series of resolutions were adopted, one of which recommended the holding of Sunday school institutes in every county and town of the State. The Nominating Committee, to be known as the Executive Committee, as follows:—Andrew A. Smith, chairman; Charles P. Harth, J. Andrew A. Smith, chairman; Charles P. Harth, J. Andrew A. Smith, chairman; Charles P. Harth, J. Johnson; also for State Secretary, Edwin T. Huntington, of Rochester; for Statustical Secretary, H. H. Boone, of Albany. The report was adopted. A list of county secretaries was appointed and a recess taken till this evening, when a number of addresses were made. gave his pathological museum, the most extensive

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

McCormick's gristmili, at Hull, Canada. was de-stroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, \$20,000. Judge James C. Smith has granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Messner, who vas condemned to be hanged at Rochester to-day.

The Chicago, Cincinnati and Logisville Railroad, road opens a new route between Chicago, Indianap-

olis and the South.

A private of Battery A, First artillery, named Marks, stationed at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., was shot yesterday by a comrade named Clemens. Marks is not expected to recover.

Patrick McGrath, who is under arrest for a larceny committed in Buffalo, was yesterday afternoon recognized as the person charged with the murder of Thomas Hayes at Detroit about a month since.

Thomas Hayes at Detroit about a month since.

The Western Union Railroad of Wisconsin has been sold to Alexander Mitchell, president of the Miwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, under whose management the road will hereafter be run.

John H. Sims, a notorious character, was arrested yesterday moraing by a United States marshal, at Camillus, N. Y., on a charge of seiling 4500 counterfeit United States money. He was taken to Canandagua, where the United States Court is in session. A young man mained Wheldron was arrested as an accomplice.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, June 17—4:30
P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92½ for the account. United States five-twenties, 80½. Eric Railway snares, 20. Illinois Centrais, 95½.
Paris Boursse.—Paris, June 17.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 70 francs 25 centimes.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool. June 17—4:30 P. M.—The market closed active. Middling uplands, 12½d. at 12½d. Middling Orieans, 12½d. at 12½d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, Havre Cotton Market.—Havre, June 17.—Low middlings affoat, 140½f. per cwt.

London Produce Market.—London, June 17.—Sugar, 40s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Carcutta linseed, 60s. 6d.

Petroleum Market.—Antwerf, June 17.—Petroleum, 46½f. for standard white.

HORSE CAR ACCIDENT .- At ten P. M. last night George Weiler, three years of age, residing at No.

227 Stanton street, while getting off the front platform of a car of the Broadway and Forty-second
street line, fell, the car passing over his left leg, below the knee, crushing it badly. He was removed
to Believae Hospitia.

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Arrival at Worcester-Enthusiastic Re-ception by the Citizens-Floral Offerings by Children-Departure for New York.

WORCESTER, Mass. June 17, 1869. President Grant arrived here at two o'clock P. M from Groton, in charge of a committee of the City Council. He was accompanied by Secretary Bort-well, Governor Claffin, General Underwood, of the latter's staff, and others. Mayor Blake made a brief address of welcome, and the President was then conducted through the principal streets in an open barouche, with the Highland Cadets as a body guard, and the Military Post No. 10, G. A. R., and the fire department acting as escort. Six thou sand school children lined the streets and loader the President's carriage with flowers. A collation was served at the Hay State House, and the President took the train at buil-past four P. M. for New York. The citizens and only a day's notice of the President's visit; but, nevertheless, made quite at imposing demonstration.

#### Arrival and Reception at Springfield. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 17, 1869.

President Grant, accompanied by a delegation of the city government, arrived in this city from Wor-cester this evening, and was received with salutes. He was introduced to the citizens by Mayor Win-chester from the balcopy of the Massasott House. The President made a brief address, and soon after left in the train for New York.

Arrival of President Grant in New York. past eleven o'clock last evening on the Boston train. the residence of his brother-in-law. Mr. Cramer, where he rejoined his family. The fact of his arrival was known to but few at the depot, and he therefore escaped any tiresome demonstrations of hand shaking and speecamaking. He expressed himself as much gratified with his Eastern tour, and will leave with his family for Washington on Satur-day or Monday.

#### V.CE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Vice President and Mrs. Colfax arrived in this city steamer Mary Powell, and at once proceeded to the esidence of a friend, whose guests they will be for short time. The steamer was handsomely corated with bunting and presented quite a gala appearance. On the way down the river the vessel stopped at Poughkeepsie, and the Vice President was there joined by a few select friends, with whom he took breakfast. The visiting party then left the Mary Powell at West Point. During the landing of the steamer at Poughkeepsie an enterprising photographer took several pictures of the vessel, the Vice President standing in Iront of the pilot house and seeining to enjoy the occasion highly. Mr. Colfax on leaving this city will next visit Springfield and Pittsfield, Mass., and Hartford, Copn. gala appearance. On the way down

### SOMMERNACHT'S FEST. The Liederkranz Festival at Lion Park.

The Liederkranz was, it may well be said, more

than usually fortunate in selecting vesterday evening

for their first summer night's festival of the present vear. The sky was clear and starlit, but few clouds obstructing the twinkling jets of the starry heavens rom reaching this sublunary spot. The air was ex-ceedingly pleasant, neither too cool nor too warm, the temperature being as if it had been specially re-gulated with the aid of a thermometer, in view of increasing the pleasurable enjoyment of the society and its guests. And best of all, there was not a speck of the moon to be seen—that satrap of the earth, which, by its silvery rays, would have lessened the beautiful effect of the illumination of the grounds and the buildings, and might have bleached the light from the gariands of Chinese lanterns which almost covered the extensive grounds of Kapff's Lion Park, on 110th street and Ninth avenue. And the effect of all these was indeed grand. From the Eighth avenue and from the hills of the northern end of the Park, the Belvidere and mammoth balcony facing east shone out in the bright moth balcony facing east shone out in the brightness of day beautifully—one is almost tempted to say "embroidered"—in all the colors of the rainbow. Flags and banners, gently watted-on the light breeze, gave points @apput to the view from a distance. And the crowd! Every available space was filled by rejoicing and joyful humanty. In the Belvidere, where Bernstein's orchestra discoursed dancing music and the yong and, for that matter, a goody number also of the old neople failed not to avail themseives and "tripped the light fantastic toe" to the delight of all, the number present was immense. Seldom has there been a festival, either of the Liederkranz or oi any other equally prominent and popular society, at this place or anywhere else, which orew together such a mulitude of the creme de la creme of the German population and of those circles of our American society whose knowledge of hie and life's best pleasures induces them to seek recreation among those who best understand how to arrange for them. As late as between eleven o'clock and midnight carriages continued to arrive, bringing new and astonished guests—astonished at the general radiance of the place in point of decoration and the (perhaps unexpected) beauty and fashion so apparent and winch gave such increased interest to the festival.

The arrangements were everything that could be desired under the direction of Messrs, T. Classen, Ph. Kompif and G. Titus, the committee. The handsome decorations of the place were furnished by Mr. Theodore Guensei. ness of day beautifully-one is almost tempted to

The Monteflore Benevolent Union last evening neid a Summer Night's Festival at the Central Park Garden, the proceeds of which will be devoted to its charitable fund. The members and their friends turned out in great strength, and the assemblage was a most select and yet a joytal one. Music was furnished by Theo. Thomas' well known orchestra, and it is needless to say that the performances were of a most excellent character. The utmost good feeling prevailed all through the festivities, which were kept up with great zest until the small hours were well upon the happy throng. The Montellore Union has reason for double congratulations, both as to the pleasantness of the festival and the solid addition which its proceeds made to its charitable fund. turned out in great strength, and the assemblag

## WORKING WOMENS' ASSOCIATION.

The usual crowd gathered at Piimpton Buildings ast evening at eight o'clock, inconsistency predom-

inating and Miss Anthony presiding.

A committee of three had been appointed at the previous meeting to represent the "Association" at a German festival, but with characteristic slipperiness each and every one of the trio had neglected the duty assigned them, and their Teutonic brethren had been mercifully let alone. After this little omission had been satisfactorily explained Mrs. Morton read very negro, which represented "our African brothers" socially and politically, and which would have been very suitable for an anti-slavery meeting ten years

very suitable for an anti-slavery meeting ten years ago, and ended with an apology and resolution concerning Secretary Borie's eight hour system.

Several persons present failed to perceive how black progression could influence or assist white working women, and boildy desired to know what business Secretary Borie's "system" had in their organization, but after considerable discussion the resolution was voted on and adopted.

Mrs. Borleigh then read a letter from Mr. Schouhof, which mixed together rather indistinctly women, politics, politicians and social equality.

Mr. Newbolb, with praiseworthy trankness, confessed to not understanding the epistle. Mrs. Burieugh explained at length, but the gentleman either could not or would not understand, and with a sigh for masculine thick-headedness the lady resumed her seat.

not or would not understand, and with a sigh for masculine thick-headedness the lady resumed her seat.

The President then introduced Eleanor Kirk. That oratress arose with on readiness which showed that something of importance was a the tapis, but hiss Anthony in the meantime had forgotten all about her and went on taiking. Elenor finally took the stand, and declared herself disgusted with the way the association had of mixing up things. "Hash" sine declared would do occasionally, out as a steady article of Idet it was detestable. She desired to be informed if it was really a woman's suffrage organization or what if had pulported to be when first started—an institution for the relief of woman. Miss Anthony, she said, had ridden a suffrage horse for twenty years, and was perfectly excusable if semi-occasionally she galloped in and cut up a few capers. Behind that the wholesale denunciation of men was both discourteous and unwomaniv. God had not made a mistake in making the two genders, and for every mean man that the female slanderers would bring her she would find his match in a mean woman. She was frequently interrupted by rounds of applianse.

Then followed an animated discussion in which the female slanderers would bring her she would find his match in a mean woman. She was frequently interrupted by rounds of applianse.

Then followed an animated discussion in which Mrs. Norton and Francis Barry took a prominent part; but Mr. Filisbury emerged from his snell of reserve for the nonce, seconded Elinor's remarks valiantly, and farrly squelched the opposite party. This address ended the meeting, and, after the customary request for funds, the members departed homeward, to meet again in two weeks.

San Francisco Incones.—The list of incomes of

## AQUATIC.

The Charlestown Regutta-The Four-Oared Race Won by the Harvard International

BOSTON, June 17, 1869. At the Charlestown city regatta this afternoon the single scull race of two miles was won by Walter Brown in seventeen minutes and fourteen seconds,

Thomas Dovie, Jr., being second in sevencen ninutes and thirty-eight seconds.

The four-oared race was won by the Harvard international crew, without a coxawam, in twenty-eight minutes and twenty-two seconds: distance, four miles. The Roahr crew, which defeated them on Tuesday on Charles river, being second in 29:04.

#### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Master James A. Chesley and Engign E. H. C.

Masters C. B. Dill has been detached from the Ohio and Wm. J. Moore from the Vandalia, and Ensigns Charles Belknap and Uriel Sebree from the Vermont and Fernando P. Gilmore from the New Hampshire, and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet.

#### THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.
The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now

ready, contains the very latest European news by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Mexico and other Points. It also contains the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Ausements; Facetiæ; Foreign Intelligence; Sporting; Religious and Literary In-Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the

TERMS:-Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$5: Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, \$45 cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WERKLY HERALD.

A.—Drab Benvers and Cassimeres of various colors are decidedly the ton this eason for full dress, and none can vie with ESF-SNSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau street, for the recherche finish and air distingue with which these beautiful articles emanate from his hands. The White Hat is now worn by all men of taste during the summer season. The credit of bringing about this change in public sentiment is due to Mr. Espenscheid, to whose skill and genius the hatmaxing fraternty is indebted for various other improvements made during the past twenty-five years.

A .- Save 25 per cent by Purchasing your Sit-erware direct from the manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER. alesrooms 787 and 789 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

A.-Foggan's Genuine Oroide Gold Watches, 810, 812, 815 and 820 each. Sent C. O. D. 72 Nassau street

A.—Italian Lotion for the Complexion Prevents Sunburn, Freekles and Pimples. For sale by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway, and all first class druggists. A.-Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Pre-aration for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 760

A.—Magnificent Fowls for Breeding.

The undersigned has received by late arrivals, on consignment, from some of the most celebrated breeders in Europe dark Brahmas, buff and white Cochins, Polands, Hamburgs, Houdans, Crevocours, Sultans, Bantams, &c., &c. Address D. E. GAVIT. Secretary New York State Poulity Society, bur 159 Post office.

All Sizes Fings on Hand, at Manufacturers'
HÖJER & GRAHAM,
Fisg and Banner Makers, 97 Duane street.

A.—Summer Styles Gents' Hats in Great ariety. Panama and Straw Hats for the million. BURKE, 128 Fulton street. Advertisements for the New York Herald
RECEIVED AT THE
BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 74 O'CLOCK P. M.
HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS
AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,
145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Owing to the great increase of busi-ness consequent on the popularity of their Cartoon and general issue, the proprietors of THE EVENING TELEGRAM would impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their advertisements for the Cartoon papers three days is advance, to secure insertion. In the general issue it is also necessary to present advertisements on the afternoon preceding the issue of the edition for which they are intended. THE EVENING TELGERAM will be sent by mail to subscribers for six dollars per year. Address 97 Nas-sau street.

Be Sure and Call for "MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Barker's Hirsutus Will Positively Cause Hair to grow and prevent it from falling out. Sold every-where. Depot, 622 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair 'Dye.-Sold David's Summer Styles of Gentlemen's Drab Seavers, Panamas and Straw Hats. 2995 Broadway, near

Established in 1800-The Metropolitan Job

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EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

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For Pirst Class Printing of Every Descrip-ion go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment 37 French Jewelry, Just Received .- New as

elegant styles of EARRINGS AND PINS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, Importers, No. Brooftway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-seventh streets, and by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 445 Broadway, the Canal street.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Rich-ard's Eye Water. Sold by Druggists. NCKESSON & ROBBINS, Wholesale Agents.

Montann Cordial.—No More Dyspepsia. To be taken before and after each meal. H. A. CHALVIN, 131 Fulton street. McLaughlin's Perfect Fitting Shirts. 273 Greenwich street. Established, 1850. All orders guaranteed.

Preservatrice, an Infallible Preventive for ill private diseases. Male and female packages \$1 and \$2 old by F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Fulton st., and all druggists Persons Wishing to Subscribe for the Hernid WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOK-LYN.

Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed with neatness, quickness and despatch, twenty-five par cent-cheaper-than at any other printing, establishment in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, OF NASANA street.

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